

Fair tonight. Thursday
increasing cloudiness,
showers by night.

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NUMBER 6104.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1908.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HOSPITAL IS RENT BY FACTIONAL WAR

Howard University Plans to
Gain Full Control of
Freedmen's.

MAKE FIGUREHEAD OF SUPERINTENDENT

Those Backing Movement Would
Place Own Board in Charge.
Warm Meeting Tonight.

Freedmen's Hospital, a Government institution, according to some members of its visiting staff will pass under the virtual domination of Howard University, a private corporation, if a proposition now before the hospital staff, which meets tonight, is accepted.

There is now a hard fight centering about this proposition, and tonight's session of the committee, called for the purpose of prescribing regulations for the hospital's reorganization, promises to be a heated one.

Should the university alliance plan win out, it means that the policy and control of the hospital will be directed by an executive committee, the majority of whose members must hold professorships in the Howard University Medical School.

Has Large Staff.
The hospital staff is composed of thirty-six of the most prominent physicians of the city, twenty-six of whom are white and ten colored. The opinion was expressed today that the friends of the Howard University proposition might be in the majority, in which event, owing to the peculiarly worded proposition coming from certain sources in that faction, the university will control the future of the Government institution.

Has \$60,000 Appropriation.
Freedmen's Hospital recently has been completed at a cost of nearly a half million dollars. It requires an appropriation of \$60,000 a year to maintain it.

Incidental to the university alliance plan proposed, is a provision which practically decapitates the official head of the present superintendent, Dr. William A. Warfield, and places the policy and control of the hospital in the hands of the executive committee.

The other proposition, supposed to have minority support, merely provides, as is customary, control by the superintendent and the visiting staff. Under the university alliance plan proposed, the duties of the superintendent are reduced merely to looking after the clerical force, laborers, etc.

The salient features of the plan which is going to cause a fight, and which already has been before the staff without action being taken upon it, were given exclusively to The Times today, as follows:

The hospital shall be divided into one medical, one surgical, one gynecological and one obstetrical division.

Formation of Board.
"There shall be one physician, one surgeon, one gynecologist, and one obstetrician to the hospital. They shall hold the professorship of their respective departments in the medical school (Howard University).

"They shall have full control of their respective services in the hospital and out-patient departments and nurses' training school. They shall exercise supervision over the wards of the hospital, observe the behavior of the nurses and orderlies and report to the superintendent of the hospital whatever they deem wrong.

The professor of pathology in the medical school shall be the pathologist-in-chief to the hospital.

The executive committee of Freedmen's Hospital shall consist of the superintendent, the physician, the surgeon, the gynecologist, the obstetrician, and the pathologist to the hospital, and the Secretary of the Interior, ex officio.

The executive committee shall supervise and control the policy of the hospital.

Plan Is Denounced.
Of this latter paragraph opponents of the plan are especially denunciatory. Interpreted, it means that the executive committee is composed of Howard University professors, excepting the Secretary of the Interior and the superintendent, a minority.

The proposition continues:
"All regulations from the medical staff shall be made to the superintendent of the hospital, and by him presented to the executive committee."

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather has become considerably cooler in the upper Mississippi Valley, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and in the extreme Northwest. The weather is warmer this morning in the Lake region.

The indications are that the Western area of rains will spread eastward to the upper Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region, and the North Atlantic States within the next thirty-six hours. Showers are also probable in eastern Florida and Mississippi; elsewhere the weather will continue fair.

The temperature will fall in the lower Lake region. Thursday, while in other districts there will be no important changes within the next thirty-six hours.

The winds along the middle Atlantic coast will be light variable, on the south Atlantic coast light to fresh northeast and east, and on the east Gulf coast light to fresh easterly.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	57
10 a. m.	57
11 a. m.	57
12 noon	57
1 p. m.	57
2 p. m.	57

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises	5:47
Sun sets	5:57

TIDE TABLE.

High water today	6:30 a. m., 6:48 p. m.
Low water today	12:40 a. m., 1:06 p. m.
High water tomorrow	7:10 a. m., 7:27 p. m.
Low water tomorrow	1:24 a. m., 1:44 p. m.

Moses 14th Annual September Sale—Advt.

SHE IS SEEKING A DIVORCE



MRS. EDNA ROBERTSON KENNEDY,
Fifteen-year-old Bride, Who Now Asks for Her Freedom.

CHILD-WIFE TELLS OF BROKEN ROMANCE

Lived With Husband But a
Week, Now Sues for
Divorce.

"If I had only listened to my mother!" In the little plaint that came from the lips of Mrs. Edna Robertson Kennedy this morning, the first and biggest tragedy in her life was reflected. Mrs. Kennedy is fifteen years old. She has filed suit for absolute divorce against her husband, Thomas F. Kennedy, and the beginning and end of a romance as old as the world was revealed by the papers in the suit.

Three months ago Miss Edna Robertson, a beauty of the most pronounced type, became the bride of Thomas F. Kennedy, nineteen years old, of Glen Echo. One week later she returned to her mother's arms, her childish dream shattered.

In her home this morning Mrs. Kennedy, looking for all the world like a school girl, rather than a heart-broken wife, retold the story of her marriage.

Thought She Knew.
"I just did one of those foolish things that girls do so often," she said with something of weariness in her voice and face, "but, of course, I did not think it would be the same with me. I had known him only three weeks when we were married. How terribly foolish it was! If I had only listened to my mother I should not have made such a mistake but I suppose I was like many other girls who have been in the same position—I thought I knew."

Mrs. Kennedy is a beautiful girl. She has great lustrous brown eyes, beautiful brown hair, clear-cut features and a rosy complexion that gives her round, youthful face an exceptionally childlike expression. Her long lashes droop prettily over her eyes and the fascination that evidently led to a proposal from her young sweetheart, is easily discernible in every line of her features.

"It seems as if I should be going to school instead of to the divorce court," she smiled sadly. "But it has been a year since I was in school. During the past season I had been singing in the Hippodrome at Glen Echo, and in the latter part of May I met Mr. Kennedy. He was introduced to me by friends of mine, who had known him a long time, and I soon began to like him. Our courtship lasted only three weeks and there were so many things that fascinated me—I suppose I thought it was love—that I willingly consented to be married."

Dream Is Shattered.
"We went to live at Glen Echo, as he was employed at the park, and for several days I was contented. But only a week had gone by when I found out. He was not at home when I left, but the first realization that he was untrue came to me, forced me away. My mind was made up instantly. I could not stay there, and so I came home to my mother. Only a week, but it was enough to turn my heart forever against him, and there is nothing on earth that would ever make me go back."

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FIRES ARE GAINING ON BRAVE FIGHTERS

Blazing Forests, Aided by
Drought, Defy Efforts of
Mountaineers.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The damage from forest fires has been heavily increased in the past twelve hours, although no loss of human life has been reported.

The atmosphere is darkened by dense clouds of smoke, and the fire-fighters are about exhausted from their labors. Every day the task of beating back the flames becomes more difficult, owing to the lack of rain.

Travelers coming into North Creek from the devastated points tell graphic stories of the damage done by the fires. Bridges have been destroyed, and the heat from the timber tracts where the flames are raging is intense.

Reports from the Adirondacks, while a little more favorable today, do not hold forth much encouragement unless there is an immediate fall of rain.

BRIDGE DROPS TRAIN INTO SUSQUEHANNA

Span of B. & O. Structure Gives
Way—Telegraph and Telephone Wires Down.

ELKTON, Md., Sept. 23.—As a freight train was passing over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge across the Susquehanna river a few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning, between ten and fifteen cars fell into the channel on the Cecil county side of Watson Island.

The bridge across the river is being rebuilt, and when the train was passing one of the spans gave way with a crash. The whole train, with the exception of one car and the locomotive, fell into the river.

Up to this time only one man is known to have been injured and it is believed that none were drowned or killed.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will use the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad between Aberdeen and Wilmington until the repairs can be made, which will likely be some time. The Western Union Telegraph Company's cables and wires, the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph wires, and part of the Bell Telephone wires were put out of commission.

It was rumored that the bridge had been dynamited, but there is no confirmation of this report.

TOWN IN OKLAHOMA MAY BE DESTROYED

Kingfisher Said to Have Been
Wiped Off the Map by a
Storm.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 23.—It was reported here that Kingfisher, a town of 3,000 population, was wiped off the map last night by a storm.

No particulars can be learned, as all wires are down.

Fail Styles Knox Hats, \$3 and \$5.
B. H. Stinemetz & Son Co., 1201 F st.
Advt.

TAFT SCORES BRYAN; AFTER RURAL VOTE

As Guest of George Ade, He
Addresses Immense Crowd
of Farmers.

ENTHUSIASM HIGH AMONG HOOSIERS

Speaker Follows His Policy of Mak-
ing His Campaign Fiercely
Aggressive.

By JAMES HAY, JR.

GEORGE ADE'S FARM, BROOK, Ind., Sept. 23.—As the guest of the man who made the county chairman and county politics famous, William Howard Taft, the national candidate, stopped here at 1 p. m. today on his way to Chicago and made a speech to an immense crowd of Indiana farmers.

The farmers had been attracted by George Ade giving an all-day picnic, a vaudeville performance, and many other amusements in order to have an old-fashioned Republican rally. Everybody was in a good humor and the enthusiasm, aroused by Taft's speech, rang as true as that in Music Hall in Cincinnati last night. It proved his determination to make his campaign fiercely aggressive and to keep Bryan on the defensive from the start.

Begins Hard Trip.

Mr. Taft today set out on what will doubtless prove the hardest two weeks of his life, as he is expected to make nearly 100 speeches in that time.

In spite of his strenuous work yesterday, and last night in Cincinnati, he showed up early this morning, looking in the pink of condition, and had ten minutes on his special train before it pulled out of the Grand Central depot at 8 o'clock.

The party came directly here. From the candidate's room in Chicago, to address a labor meeting tonight.

The Taft Special.

The Taft special train is made up of a baggage car, a private car for the candidate and his immediate party, a private car for the newspaper correspondents, and a compartment car to serve as a working office for all aboard the train.

Two men who will be with Taft throughout the tour, are the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill, of New York, noted as the "preacher politician," and Dr. J. J. Richardson, the well-known throat specialist, of Washington, D. C. Senator Doolittle will join the party at Chicago tomorrow morning, and Dr. Hill will assist Taft in the speaking making his return to Cincinnati, October 8.

Taft's Address.
In his address at Brook, Taft, devoting himself to the farmers, said:

"You have acquainted me with Mr. Bryan in 1893. He was then a member of the House of Representatives and of the Ways and Means Committee of that body. As such, he was very active in formulating and pressing the Wilson tariff bill, and when it was returned from the Senate with 600 amendments as the farm bill, he was the champion of the foremost in seeking an application of the rules of the House to prevent a discussion of any of the 600 amendments made to the bill by the Senate. The rules of the House which permitted the passage of these amendments without discussion, he used, in the use of which in the present House of Representatives he and his party so much deplore as an evidence that the people do not rule."

"Whether the people ruled or not, when this bill was passed, it is certain that the farmers were not consulted. It was such as to make Mr. Cleveland pronounce the bill a perjury and a dishonor. Success in November, precipitated a Bryan from great jubilation when the bill passed. The certainty that the bill was going to pass, after Democratic success in November, precipitated a panic out of a clear sky and the subsequent passage of the bill prostrated all industries and brought about four years of the worst financial disaster it has ever known. A great number of wage-earners were thrown out of employment, and there were more failures and business suspensions than ever in the history of the country before."

Condition of Farmers.
"What was the condition of the farmers during that period? Wheat went down to 50 cents a bushel and corn to 21 cents. Oats to 18 cents, potatoes to 27 cents. In forty years, farm prices had never been as low. The farmers were struggling under debt, mortgages were being foreclosed and a deplorable condition that existed at that time among those who tilled the soil in this country will certainly never be forgotten by the sufferers."

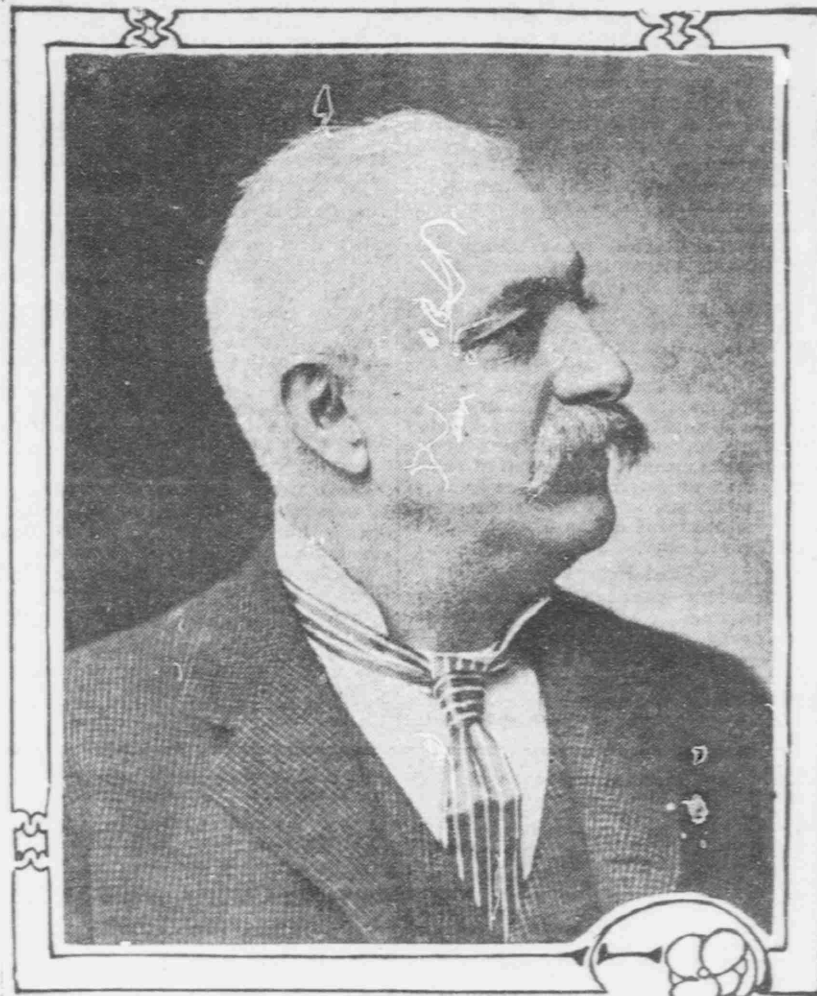
"What did Mr. Bryan propose as a remedy for this? He urged on the farmers of the country, who were groaning under a very heavy weight of obligation, that the way to produce prosperity, the way to do justice, was to adopt the free-collapse of silver without international agreement and thereby reduce the 30-cent gold dollar to a paper and just silver dollar. The bill was sugar coated, but the advice was repulsive. He was telling the farmers to discourage debtors. So in 1896, he traversed this country, tempting its voters to sully the honor of the nation and pay off half their obligations by legislative fiat. He professed that, unless this was done, wheat would be below 10 cents and that the condition of the farmer would grow worse instead of better. He was defeated. The honor of the country was saved and every one of the twelve which have succeeded that campaign has produced to the farmer irrefutable evidence of Mr. Bryan's failure as a political and economic prophet."

Bryan's Concern.
"Mr. Bryan is concerned because the farmer is not looked after with proper care by the Republican Administration. There is no class in the community so much entitled to consideration as the farmers and that they have been given great consideration by the Republican Administration, no one can deny. It was a Republican administration that

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CONFERRED WITH ROOSEVELT



COL. WILLIAM C. HASKELL,
Who Today Discussed Bryan's Challenge With the President.

GOMPERS ADMITS WRITING EDITORIAL

Labor Leader Insists He Had
Right to Express Opinion
in Federationist.

Acting under protest, but still recognizing the order of the District Supreme Court, President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, this morning appeared before Examiner Harper to answer the questions of Attorney Davenport, of the Buck Stove and Range Company, as to the alleged violations by Gompers and by labor papers of the injunction issued by Justice Gould last winter. Attorney Davenport directed his attention during the morning to the establishment of the fact that Mr. Gompers continued to violate the injunction order which was made operative December 23, 1907. He read extracts from several labor papers published after that date in which the Buck Stove and Range Company was mentioned as being "unfair" and not to be patronized either by union labor or by the friends of union labor.

Mr. Gompers acknowledged that all the extracts brought into the examination were correct quotations from the American Federationist; from circulars issued by himself or Frank Morrison, secretary, or were editorials taken from the Federationist.

Declines to Be Bullied.

At one point during the proceedings he asked that the stenographer lay aside his pencil, and started in to tell Mr. Davenport that he wanted the hearing to proceed in a friendly way, and that he objected exceedingly to being "bullied."

Mr. Gompers expressed several times the idea that his editorials and other expressions regarding the Buck Stove and Range Company and the privilege that organized labor had of refusing to buy the product of that concern were nothing more than his own editorial opinion of an absolute fact.

One of the last exhibits of the morning was a copy of the American Federationist of March, 1908, in which Mr. Gompers printed a brief sentence stating that it should be borne in mind that organized labor does not have to buy Buck stoves or ranges because of Justice Gould's order, nor does it have to purchase Loewe hats.

Unfair List Omitted.

In the same issue of the paper, the "unfair" or "we don't patronize" list, which contained the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company, was left out. Attorney Davenport wanted to know why this list had been left out and yet an editorial inserted directing attention to the choice which labor may make as to where it shall buy hats.

Mr. Gompers maintained that he did not put the editorial in the Federationist for the purpose of calling attention to the alleged unfairness of the stove company, but merely because he desired that all men who read the paper should know that they can buy where they please, in spite of any court decisions.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN HIT BY STREET CAR

John Harb, seventy-three years of age, caretaker at the home of T. A. Galloway, 1551 Kenyon street northwest, and a veteran of the civil war, while attempting to cross in front of a Capital Traction car at Fourteenth and V streets this morning, was struck by the fender and seriously injured.

He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from injuries to his head and a fracture of the left leg. The doctors say his condition is critical.

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ROOSEVELT TO MAKE A VIGOROUS REPLY

Devotes All Morning to Pre-
paring Response to Bryan's
Challenge.

HASKELL SUMMONED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Answer Expected to Be Couched in
Strenuous Terms—Meyer Clos-
eted With President.

President Roosevelt has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by William J. Bryan yesterday. In response to the Nebraskaan's demand that he prove his charges against men high in the councils of the Democratic party, the President will issue a statement early this evening, which is intended to be the most vigorous blow which has yet been struck in the interest of Judge Taft's candidacy for the Presidency.

The President has devoted himself almost exclusively today to the subject-matter contained in Mr. Bryan's telegram, and also to a few little side issues on which the Nebraskaan failed to touch. After a half-hour conference with Col. W. C. Haskell, Sealer of Weights and Measures of the District of Columbia, upon whose shoulders Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, has attempted to shift the burden of Standard Oil taint, the President began work in real earnest. Nearly the entire staff of the Executive Office was set to work, looking up court records and other points of vital importance.

Meyer a Caller.

Another early caller was Postmaster General Meyer, who was closeted with the President some time.

"There will be an answer to the telegram from Mr. Bryan, and it will cover the ground fully," said Mr. Meyer, as he left. "The President is now at work upon this answer, but its length will prevent issuance until later in the day."

Secretary Loeb later confirmed the statement that the document would be a lengthy one, and would take up every phase of the mooted question, which indicates that the document is to lock none of the Roosevelt vitality, and will throw a bombshell into the Democratic camp. Mr. Loeb said that the President had received Mr. Bryan's message last evening. The reply, however, will be so voluminous that it will not be sent by telegraph, but will probably be mailed by the Democratic candidate.

Secretary Loeb said that the President would not answer the telegram of Chairman Mack of the Democratic committee, also received last night, in which Mr. Mack calls the attention of the executive to a reputed interview from Timothy Woodruff, of New York, and Timothy Woodruff, of New York, and criticizing the \$300,000 fund available for the Democrats as soon as Governor Haskell was named.

"Missed the Point."

Mack has "missed the point," according to Secretary Loeb, and therefore his telegram does not require an answer. The President was not interested, he intimated, in published charges made by others, that Chairman Mack had turned over the \$300,000 in question.

Political sages say today that one feature of Mr. Bryan's telegram opens up an important question, the character of Roosevelt lambasting the Democratic platform and party, in that the Democratic candidate did not confine himself specifically to the Haskell charges in his rather unusual telegram, but went on to discuss the Democratic policies were this and that, honorable, above board, and other things, thereby giving an excuse to handle the matter without gloves, and at the same time making a very strong case of a strict answer to Bryan's demands.

Spot Light Shifts.

These scenes of activity indicated that the center of political activity in the Republican ranks at least, had shifted from New York and Chicago to Washington, and that, now that his vacation was actually over, the President would direct things with even more energy than that which characterized his work at Oyster Bay.

The no man in getting into touch with several men who had valuable information to impart on the political situation, and during the remaining days of the campaign much of his time, during the morning hours, will be devoted to politics.

In addition to Postmaster General Meyer Secretary Garfield was on hand early. Other callers were Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Judge H. A. Hollinger, of Seattle; Harry Dougherty, of the Spanish Claims Commission, and Postmaster Barnes.

When the President reached the executive offices shortly before 9 o'clock, he went immediately into conference with Mr. Haskell. The two remained closeted for half an hour. When the District official emerged, he announced that he could make no statement, intimating that the President might later do so, but he would deny the question.

It was intimated that he had been called to fully reassure the President that he could by no means be the Haskell referred to by Hearst.

Natural Assumption.

That the President should want such assurance before replying to the telegram of William Jennings Bryan demanding that he, the President, furnish proof of his statements regarding Governor Haskell and his alleged Standard Oil affiliation, is a natural assumption.

Mr. Haskell, in the face of his prior denials that he was ever affiliated with the Standard Oil interests, was asked by a reporter if he knew of any other Haskell in the State of Ohio who might be the person referred to by Hearst.

"There is a preacher named Haskell," he replied laughingly, "but of course he is eliminated. There is another Haskell, whose name I do not know in full, who resides in the western portion of

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